



# A Legal Analysis of Child Protection against Domestic Violence

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This research highlights the importance of legal protection for children who are victims of domestic violence (KDRT) in Indonesia. Domestic violence not only impacts husband and wife couples, but can also have serious consequences for children's physical and psychological development. Children are often in a vulnerable position because they are still emotionally and financially dependent on the perpetrator, who is generally a parent or close family member. Within the national legal framework, children's rights are actually guaranteed by various statutory regulations, including the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. However, the implementation of these regulations in the field often encounters various challenges, such as minimal access to psychological assistance services, social stigma that makes victims reluctant to report, and a patriarchal culture that is still entrenched. The research method used is normative juridical, by tracing primary and secondary legal materials. The analysis was carried out descriptively-qualitatively to examine the effectiveness of various regulations governing the protection of children from domestic violence. The research results show that, although the legal framework is relatively comprehensive, efforts are still needed to strengthen cross-sector coordination between the government, law enforcement officials and child protection institutions. In addition, an approach that involves intensive outreach to the community is considered crucial for raising awareness that domestic violence is a criminal act that can have fatal consequences for children's growth and development. This research recommends that the government and other stakeholders not only focus on legal action, but also ensure that there are adequate prevention and rehabilitation mechanisms. In this way, the best interests of the child can truly be fulfilled, while preventing repeated cycles of violence in the future. It is hoped that the research results can become a reference for policy makers, practitioners and the wider community in creating a safe and conducive family environment for Indonesian children.

**Keywords:** child protection, domestic violence, law enforcement, patriarchal culture, psychological assistance

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## INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence (KDRT) is a social problem that often occurs in society. The victims are not limited to wives or partners, but also children who should receive maximum protection. Children, as individuals who are still in the process of growth and development, have their own vulnerabilities to various forms of violence, whether physical, psychological, sexual, or neglect (Ismaidar & Rahmayanti, 2023). Domestic violence that occurs in the domestic realm often becomes a cycle of violence that is difficult to break because there are unequal power relations within the family and a strong culture of 'privacy', so that violent practices experienced by children are sometimes not directly detected by the surrounding environment. In fact, children who are victims of domestic violence have the potential

to experience long-term impacts, including psychological trauma, physical health problems, difficulties in establishing social relationships, and decreased quality of life. Therefore, legal protection for children who are victims of domestic violence is not only a moral obligation, but also a juridical obligation regulated in various laws and regulations in Indonesia.

Philosophically, children are a gift from God that must be looked after and cared for by parents, society and the state. The mandate of the Indonesian constitution firmly states the importance of protecting children. This can be found in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in Article 28B paragraph (2), which reads:

*"Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination."*

This provision provides a constitutional foundation that children are legal subjects who have human rights to be protected from all forms of violence and discriminatory treatment. In the context of domestic violence, this guarantee of constitutional protection should serve as a guide for policy makers, law enforcement officers, and society in general to protect children in the family environment (Setyaningrum & Arifin, 2019). In line with this, a more specific normative basis related to domestic violence is regulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. In the general provisions section of Article 1 number 1, the law defines domestic violence as follows:

*Domestic violence is any act against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or domestic neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the household.*

From this definition, it can be seen that the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence focuses attention on victims, "especially women," but does not necessarily exclude children as potential victims in the household. In fact, the definition of "someone" in this formulation can include every family member living in the same household, including children. Furthermore, the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence emphasizes that forms of violence are not just physical violence, but also psychological, sexual violence and neglect. In practice, children often become victims of psychological violence and neglect which is difficult for outsiders to detect because children do not yet have the ability or courage to report it, and often the perpetrators are their own parents or family members who should be their protectors.

Domestic violence against children has serious consequences. On the physical side, wounds or injuries can interfere with a child's growth and development, and can even cause death. On the psychological side, prolonged trauma due to violence can cause emotional and mental disorders. In the long term, children may experience difficulties in building self-confidence, interacting socially, and have the potential to repeat the cycle of violence when they grow up. In addition, this impact can extend to the education sector, because children who experience domestic violence may not be able to concentrate properly in the learning process, and are even at risk of dropping out of school. This phenomenon certainly poses a serious threat to the development of Indonesia's human resources, considering that children are the next generation of the nation who should receive maximum guidance and protection.

In terms of legal protection, Indonesia actually has quite comprehensive regulations. Apart from the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, child protection is also guaranteed by Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which has been amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 (Isnawati & Khosianah, 2022). In this law, a child is defined as someone who has not yet aged 18 years, including children who are still in the womb. Furthermore, the provisions of Article 13 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2014 emphasize:

*Every child while in the care of parents, guardians, or any other party responsible for their care, has the right to receive protection from treatment:*

- a. *discrimination;*
- b. *exploitation, both economic and sexual;*
- c. *neglect;*
- d. *cruelty, violence, and abuse;*
- e. *injustice; and*

*f. other mistreatment.*

This provision emphasizes that the child's right to be protected from all types of violence is an integral part of the obligations of parents, guardians and the state as a whole. In the context of domestic violence, children are in a very vulnerable position because they are often tied emotionally and economically to the perpetrators of violence. There are also cultural factors that exacerbate this condition, such as the view that children must always obey their parents, whatever the form of treatment. This false perception often hinders victims' efforts to report or seek help (Yohan, 2021).

However, facts on the ground show that law enforcement efforts in cases of violence against children still encounter various obstacles. Some of these include: the lack of knowledge of parents and the community about reporting mechanisms, the limitations of psychological assistance institutions for children who are victims of domestic violence, and the patriarchal culture that is still inherent in some communities. In many cases, law enforcement officers also face a dilemma: if the perpetrator is the biological parent, then a strict legal process can have the impact of separating the child from the family, which in turn may risk causing new problems in the child's growth and development. This issue raises its own challenges in balancing legal protection and the best interests of children.

In line with the mandate of the law, protecting children from domestic violence should not only be seen from the perspective of criminal prosecution alone, but also from a preventive and rehabilitative approach. A preventive approach can take the form of socialization, education and strengthening family capacity to create a safe and prosperous household environment for children. A rehabilitative approach needs to pay attention to the recovery of children's physical and psychological conditions after violence, either through health services, psychological services, or social support from the community. In this case, the role of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the police, child protection agencies and civil society organizations is very vital (Ismaidar & Rahmayanti, 2023).

If we look further, legal protection efforts for child victims of domestic violence are also strengthened on the basis of sanctions regulated in the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. For example, in Article 44 of Law no. 23 of 2004, stated:

1. *Every person who commits acts of physical violence within the household as referred to in Article 5 letter (a) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum of IDR 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah).*
2. *In the event that the act as intended in paragraph (1) results in the victim falling ill or being seriously injured, he will be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a fine of a maximum of IDR 30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah).*
3. *In the event that the act as intended in paragraph (2) results in the victim's death, he will be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years or a fine of a maximum of IDR 45,000,000.00 (forty-five million rupiah).*
4. *In the event that the act as intended in paragraph (1) is committed by a husband against his wife or vice versa which does not cause illness or an obstacle to carrying out official work or daily activities, he will be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) months or a fine of a maximum of IDR 5.000,000.00 (five million rupiah).*

Even though this article does not explicitly mention "children," the context of physical violence in the domestic environment clearly includes children. If a child is a victim of physical violence by parents or other family members, then this criminal provision can be applied. From the child's perspective, these criminal sanctions show that the perpetrator can be held legally accountable. However, it should be noted that the application of criminal sanctions is not the only solution to stop domestic violence. Various parties often emphasize the importance of a restorative justice approach, especially if the perpetrator is a biological parent. On the one hand, the best interests of the child must be the main consideration so as not to cause worse impacts, but on the other hand, providing a deterrent effect for perpetrators and protection for victims must not be ignored (Ismaidar & Rahmayanti, 2023).

Herein lies the urgency of research on the legal analysis of child protection against domestic violence. This research can reveal to what extent existing legal regulations have been implemented effectively, what obstacles are faced in the law enforcement process, and how improvements can be made. This kind of research does not only aim to examine normative provisions but also assess

concrete implementation in the field. Based on data that is often published by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) or non-governmental organizations, cases of domestic violence against children still show an alarming number. This indicates that even though legal instruments are available, implementation at a practical level still requires serious improvements.

Another challenge that needs to be studied is the cultural aspect and legal socialization. There are still many families in Indonesia who consider physical violence as a form of "disciplining" their children. This false paradigm has the potential to legitimize violent practices and reduce community sensitivity to reporting incidents that are classified as domestic violence. Apart from that, social pressure which makes victims (children and mothers) reluctant to report incidents of violence because they are worried about disgrace and societal stigma also acts as an obstacle. The use of the construction "this is a family matter" or "don't interfere in other people's affairs" is still often found in society, so that violence that occurs behind household doors tends to be difficult for law enforcement mechanisms to access (Anwar et al., 2023).

Furthermore, the juvenile criminal justice system also demands special treatment. When a child becomes a victim, the handling process should ideally be child-friendly—from reporting, examination, to providing rehabilitation services. Law enforcement officials, such as police, prosecutors and judges, play a key role in ensuring that case handling continues to prioritize the best interests of children. The Child Protection Law emphasizes the state's obligation to provide social and psychological rehabilitation services for child victims. However, its implementation often experiences various obstacles, ranging from budget limitations, the amount of professional staff, to limited supporting facilities at the regional level.

In the end, protecting children against domestic violence is not just a legal issue, but covers broad aspects, namely social, cultural, economic and political. There are many dimensions that must be studied in more depth to understand the complexity of the problem and formulate the right solution. On the legal side, a thorough evaluation of the effectiveness of laws, law enforcement institutions and operational procedures in the field is very necessary. Policy development that includes active participation from communities, non-governmental organizations, educators and academics is also expected to be able to strengthen the child protection system.

Especially in the domestic context, law enforcement against violence involving family members requires extreme caution. The application of criminal sanctions must be accompanied by efforts to restore healthy family relationships after conflict, if this is still possible and does not endanger the child's safety. The role of accompanying institutions, social workers, psychologists and mediators is crucial to realizing justice that meets the best interests of children. Of course, this cannot be used as an excuse to weaken the commitment to law enforcement. In fact, comprehensive and integrated treatment from a legal, social and psychological perspective can prevent the recurrence of violence in the future and ensure optimal recovery for children.

## METHOD

The research method used in this study is a normative legal research method, focusing the study on laws and regulations governing the protection of children from domestic violence, as well as relevant international legal principles. Normative juridical research focuses on the analysis of primary legal materials, such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 2002 concerning Child Protection, as well as other related provisions. Apart from that, secondary legal materials such as scientific literature, legal journals, and previous research results were also used to enrich the conceptual framework of this research. Literature searches and documentation are the main data collection techniques in this normative juridical method, which are then processed and analyzed descriptively-qualitatively in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the legal basis, concepts and principles related to protecting children from domestic violence (Tanjung, 2024).

To obtain a more comprehensive picture of the implementation of these regulations in the field, this research also utilizes a limited empirical approach by examining secondary data related to cases of domestic violence against children. In the analysis stage, the results of the regulatory review and secondary data are combined to assess the effectiveness of laws and regulations and identify obstacles to law enforcement in Indonesia. Through this method, it is hoped that research can provide

a clear and comprehensive picture of the extent to which regulations and their implementation fulfill the principle of the best interests of the child, as well as formulate recommendations to strengthen the protection of children from various forms of violence in the domestic realm.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Legal Basis and Concept of Child Protection in the Context of Domestic Violence

Child protection in the context of domestic violence (KDRT) cannot be separated from the legal framework that regulates the rights and obligations of both parents, the state and society. Recognition of children's rights has long been an integral part of the Indonesian legal system, reflected in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which was later amended by Law Number 35 of 2014, and Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. All of these regulations complement each other to ensure that children, as the nation's next generation, receive optimal protection from all forms of violence, including those that occur in the household environment. In this first discussion, the presentation will focus on the legal basis and concept of child protection in domestic violence, to see how these written norms provide guarantees and protection mechanisms for children (Aisyah & Panjaitan, 2024).

One of the main principles in child protection is the recognition that children are legal subjects who have human rights from the moment they are born. This right is constitutionally confirmed in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the state must guarantee the survival, growth and development of children, as well as protect children from violence and discrimination. This constitutional obligation is further operationalized in the statutory provisions below, which provide definitions, sanctions and mechanisms for handling violence against children. In this way, the formulation of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) and the Law on Child Protection support each other to fill the legal vacuum in prosecuting perpetrators and protecting victims of violence in the domestic sphere, including children.

In the PKDRT Law, the definition of domestic violence has been formulated comprehensively, including physical, psychological, sexual violence and neglect. For children, the aspect of neglect is often a serious problem that is difficult to detect, because the form is not always visible to the naked eye, such as physical violence. Meanwhile, the Child Protection Law provides a firmer basis regarding categories of child abuse. Juridically, these two laws emphasize the prohibition of all forms of violence against children and mandate responsibility for parents, guardians, society and the state to ensure optimal growth and development of children.

The paragraph below contains an official quote from Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, as an initial basis for understanding in more detail the scope of domestic violence:

#### *Article 1*

*In this Law what is meant by:*

- 1. Domestic violence is any act against someone, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or domestic neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty within the household.*
- 2. Victims are people who experience violence and/or threats of violence in the domestic sphere.*

From the provisions of Article 1 above, even though the main phrase states "especially women," the scope of protection in the PKDRT Law also includes children because the definition includes the word "someone," which means every individual who experiences violence in the domestic environment. For children, the most common forms of violence include neglect and psychological violence—two forms that often escape scrutiny because they are not always visible directly, but their impact can be very detrimental to a child's emotional and mental development. With this broad definition, the law provides the possibility for law enforcement officials to take action against perpetrators of violence against children in the household without having to limit it to physical violence alone (Aisyah & Panjaitan, 2024).

Apart from the PKDRT Law, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection also contains a strong juridical basis to protect

children from all forms of violence, including that which occurs in the domestic sphere. The quote below emphasizes children's rights to be free from cruel treatment, violence and exploitation:

*Article 13 paragraph (1), "Every child while in the care of parents, guardians, or any other party responsible for care, has the right to receive protection from treatment:*

- a. *discrimination;*
- b. *exploitation, both economic and sexual;*
- c. *neglect;*
- d. *cruelty, violence, and abuse;*
- e. *injustice; And*
- f. *other mistreatment."*

The provisions explicitly contain the phrases "cruelty, violence, and abuse," as well as "neglect," which clearly includes domestic violence. In this context, the Child Protection Law goes beyond simply stating prohibitions, but also places responsibility on parents or guardians to provide safe care. If parents or guardians are the perpetrators of domestic violence, the child has the right to receive other protection through legal reporting and handling mechanisms, including efforts to transfer care if the situation is deemed to endanger the child's safety. The concept of "the best interests of the child" as mandated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child is also internalized in this national policy.

Through the explanation above, it appears that the PKDRT Law and the Child Protection Law are in synergy with each other: the PKDRT Law provides a framework for sanctions for perpetrators of acts of violence in the domestic realm, while the Child Protection Law focuses on fulfilling rights, obligations and comprehensive protection for children. This means that the child protection aspect of domestic violence is not only a matter of punishment for the perpetrator, but also includes special treatment components for child victims, both in terms of physical and psychological health. The relationship between these two laws provides a solid legal basis, with the ultimate goal of creating a family environment that is safe and conducive to children's development (Hamida & Setiyono, 2022).

However, the strength of written norms is not necessarily directly proportional to the effectiveness of their implementation in the field. It should be understood that the character of the household as a "private space" often complicates the process of monitoring, investigating and taking legal action. The existence of patriarchal culture, shame, and the victim's economic dependence on the perpetrator are a series of factors that influence the victim's desire to report. Especially for children, this obstacle is increasingly complex because the child's position is under the authority of parents or guardians, so they do not have an equal bargaining position to speak out or seek protection. If there is no intervention from other people—such as teachers, relatives, or social institutions—then children are at risk of being trapped in repeated patterns of violence.

The legal framework that has been established by the government aims to change the perception that domestic violence is only a private family matter. On the other hand, currently domestic violence has been recognized as a criminal act that has serious legal consequences. Apart from a repressive approach by imposing criminal sanctions on perpetrators, it is also important to prioritize prevention and rehabilitation mechanisms for victims. This is where the PKDRT Law regulates the role of government and society to actively participate in preventing and handling cases of domestic violence, including against children. Coordination between police officers, health services, social services, psychologists and civil society organizations is a key element that must continue to be improved.

Specificities in protecting children from domestic violence are also contained in various implementing regulations, including ministerial regulations and regional government policies. Policy implementation at the regional level, through regional work units (for example the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service), is expected to be able to provide closer protection guarantees for children who are victims of domestic violence. However, the large number of regulations also has the potential to give rise to overlapping authorities, so that cross-sector harmonization and coordination is needed. Only with effective coordination and integrated policies can legal protection for children truly be implemented in real terms.

At the conceptual level, a strong legal basis for protecting children from domestic violence is

available. Both the PKDRT Law and the Child Protection Law emphasize the responsibility of the government, society and parents in protecting children from various forms of violence. Both also provide a basis for sanctions for perpetrators as well as special protection mechanisms for victims. The fundamental principle is to ensure that children's rights can be fulfilled and maintained, free from all kinds of violence. However, the success of implementing this legal norm is largely determined by the readiness of the law enforcement system, public awareness, and the government's seriousness in providing supporting facilities. By understanding this conceptual and juridical basis, the next discussion will focus on how the PKDRT Law and Child Protection Law are implemented in the field, as well as the challenges faced by various stakeholders.

### **Implementation of Legal Protection for Children Victims of Domestic Violence**

The implementation of legal protection for children who are victims of domestic violence (KDRT) in Indonesia is determined by the extent to which legislative instruments, law enforcement institutions and community support can synergize effectively. As explained in the previous discussion, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (Child Protection Law) have provided a strong legal basis. However, in law enforcement practice, various challenges are still encountered which often hinder the fulfillment of the rights of child victims, starting from the difficulty of detecting cases – because violence in the domestic realm is often considered a private matter – to cultural problems and the lack of public understanding of reporting mechanisms. Successful implementation of the law requires cross-sector cooperation including the police, prosecutor's office, courts, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and child protection institutions. They play a role not only in the legal action process, but also in providing physical and psychological recovery services for child victims, such as psychological counseling, legal assistance, and social rehabilitation (Setyaningrum & Arifin, 2019).

In the context of legal action against perpetrators, the PKDRT Law provides criminal provisions that can ensnare anyone who commits domestic violence, including when the victim is a child. However, law enforcement efforts must not forget the principle of the best interests of the child. This often becomes a challenge if the perpetrator is a biological parent. Law enforcement officials and social workers usually have to consider the psychological impact on the child if the legal process causes the child to be separated from both parents or creates new conflicts within the family. A more humane approach, such as restorative justice, is starting to be introduced in several cases to balance punishing perpetrators with protecting and restoring children's conditions. However, this kind of approach requires careful preparation and adequate resources, including training for law enforcement officers and the provision of child support institutions.

On the prevention and recovery side, the PKDRT Law has explicitly regulated the roles of government and society. There is an obligation for the government to make efforts to prevent and deal with domestic violence, as stated in Article 11 of the PKDRT Law, which states:

*The government is responsible for efforts to prevent domestic violence through national, regional, and village or sub-district governments. The government's responsibilities include prevention, protection of victims, and prosecution of perpetrators. "Apart from that, the government is also obliged to provide education, training and outreach services for perpetrators, victims and the community to reduce the incidence of domestic violence.*

These provisions require ongoing socialization and education regarding the impact of domestic violence on children, as well as procedures for reporting violence. Meanwhile, in Article 20 paragraph (2) of the Child Protection Law, children who are victims of violence also have the right to receive physical, psychosocial rehabilitation and legal assistance. This means that the legal instruments are actually sufficient to organize the treatment system—starting from emergency services, providing safe houses (shelters), to psychological therapy. However, in practice, not all regions have sufficient facilities and resources (PUSMILASARI, 2021). Implementation at the regional level depends on local government budget policies, availability of experts and institutional capacity. Children who are victims often do not receive optimal services, especially in remote areas or areas with limited legal infrastructure.

In terms of assisting victims, institutions such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children), as well

as NGOs working in the field of child protection, these institutions play a significant role. They help victim access health services, legal aid, and the rehabilitation process after stories of violence. In some cases, this agency also accompanies victims when undergoing the police examination process to minimize the risk of re-traumatization. However, limited professional staff, including child psychologists and counselors, is still an obstacle. Not to mention the stigma of society, which consider reporting domestic violence to be "shameful to the family," so that victims are reluctant to speak openly.

Ideally, handling cases of domestic violence against children requires an integrated mechanism with a child's perspective. This integration includes special task forces in the police (for example the Women and Child Protection Unit), child-friendly legal channels in the courts, to efficient medical and psychological referral systems. Cross-agency collaboration must be directed to ensure that children are not only physically safe, but also receive adequate mental recovery. The successful implementation of the law really depends on the readiness of all these elements. If this synergy is not realized, then existing laws—no matter how harsh the sanctions—will be difficult to achieve their main goal: protecting and restoring child victims of domestic violence.

Ultimately, collective awareness is needed that every case of violence against children in the domestic sphere is not just a private matter, but is a serious violation of children's human rights. Legal officers have a juridical obligation to take action against perpetrators, while the community and social institutions need to be involved in prevention and rehabilitation efforts. The government is also obliged to ensure the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure throughout Indonesia, so that child victims of violence receive appropriate and fast treatment. This means that written regulations need to be accompanied by good institutional governance, ongoing training for law enforcers, and the creation of a social climate that supports child protection. With systematic and comprehensive efforts, the implementation of legal protection for children who are victims of domestic violence can be more effective, while increasing opportunities for children to grow and develop optimally without the shadow of violence.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

As a suggestion, it is necessary to optimize cross-sector coordination between the government, law enforcement officials, child protection institutions and the community to reduce the number of domestic violence (KDRT) against children. Central and regional governments need to ensure the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure, including rehabilitation facilities and psychological assistance for child victims. Apart from that, legal education and intensive outreach regarding the impacts of domestic violence must be increased, so that the public has the awareness to immediately report and prevent acts of violence. A restorative approach can also be developed carefully if the situation allows, so that the rehabilitation of child victims is more comprehensive while providing a deterrent effect for the perpetrator.

In conclusion, efforts to protect children from domestic violence have been regulated in various regulations, but their effectiveness is very dependent on implementation in the field. With consistent law enforcement, synergy with relevant institutions, and cultural changes that reject all forms of violence, children's rights to grow and develop safely can be realized. In the end, child protection is not just the responsibility of the state, but rather the obligation of all elements of society to create a family environment that is conducive and free from violence.

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